

## BY AUTHORITY.

## Regulations of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU, H. I., SEPT. 9, 1895.  
No person shall change his place of abode in the District of Honolulu without a permit from the Board of Health.  
By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU, H. I., SEPT. 7th, 1895.

No steamer, sailing vessel or boat of any description shall leave the port of Honolulu for any other port of these Islands without a permit from the Board of Health.  
No steamer, sailing vessel or boat of any description shall leave the Island of Oahu or any other Island of the group without a permit from the Board of Health.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President Board of Health.

## Regulation of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
HONOLULU, SEPT. 9, 1895.

The District of Kona for sanitary purposes is hereby divided into twenty-one Districts numbered from one to twenty-one respectively. The Districts are bounded as follows:

## 1ST DISTRICT.

Boundary. Makai of King street from road at terminal of Tramways to Nuuanu stream.

## 2ND DISTRICT.

Boundary. Manka of King street from Kamehameha S hool to Liliha street.

## 3RD DISTRICT.

From corner of Liliha St. and King St. to Nuuanu stream, up stream to Beretania St. along Beretania St. to Nuuanu St. makai of this line to School St. between Liliha and Nuuanu streets.

## 4TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. East of Nuuanu Avenue, makai of Beretania street, west of Alapai street, east of an extension of Emma street up Punchbowl makai of School street.

## 5TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Makai of Hotel street from Nuuanu Avenue to the stream.

## 6TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Makai of Beretania street from Nuuanu Avenue to Alakea street.

## 7TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Beretania street to Queen street, Alakea street to Punchbowl street.

## 8TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Queen street to the Sea, Alakea street to Old Plantation.

## 9TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Punchbowl street to Waikiki road makai of Beretania street.

## 10TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. From junction of Waikiki road and King street all makai of Beretania street including Moiliili and Waikiki.

## 11TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Waiialea and all beyond Diamond Head and Telegraph Hill.

## 12TH DISTRICT.

Palolo Valley.

## 13TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Manka of Beretania street, east of Punahou street including Manoa Valley.

## 14TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Manka of Beretania street from Punahou street to Alapai street.

## 15TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Pauoa Valley mauka of School and Punchbowl streets.

## 16TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Nuuanu Valley mauka of Pauoa road and Judd streets.

## 17TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. School street to Judd street; Nuuanu Avenue to Liliha street.

## 18TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. Kalbi beyond Kamehameha School, mauka and makai.

## 19TH DISTRICT.

All of Moanalua.

## 20TH DISTRICT.

Boundary. From School street to Pauoa road and extension of same up Punchbowl, and from Nuuanu Avenue to an extension of Emma St., up Punchbowl.

## 21ST DISTRICT.

Boundary. Beretania street to Hotel street; Nuuanu Avenue to stream.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President Board of Health.

Notice—Brown & Kubey, wholesale and retail dealers in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Plated Goods, formerly of The Masonic Block, have taken the store lately occupied by Scharf's News Stand in the Arlington Block on Hotel St. \*

## The Evening Bulletin.

With which is incorporated the  
"Independent."

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

TUESDAY, SEPT. - - 10, 1895.

## ITS JURISDICTION.

Many people are asking if the jurisdiction of the Board of Health extends to the islands of the group other than Oahu. Most certainly it does. We have not before us the laws of the Provisional Government and of the Republic to quote from, but know there is nothing in them that radically changes the constitution of the Board under the monarchy. The following few extracts from the laws "of the public health" (Compiled Laws page 70-79) show clearly enough the jurisdiction of the Board over the whole group:

There shall be a Board of Health for the Kingdom consisting of five members, at least three whom shall be members of the Privy Council.

Said Board of Health may appoint suitable agents in such localities as it may deem necessary, to carry into effect all regulations for the public health; etc.

The Board of Health shall make such regulations respecting nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, within the respective districts of the Kingdom, as it shall judge necessary for the public health and safety.

The Board of Health, and its agents, may establish quarantine grounds in the several districts, as they may judge best.

The foregoing paragraphs are not taken in succession, but from different parts of the code. They are enough to show that the Board of Health has supreme jurisdiction in matters of public health over the whole group. In accordance with this jurisdiction, when cholera appeared at this port, the Board among its first acts adopted the most stringent precautions against allowing the disease to extend to the other islands and the other districts of this island. Regulations were made under which passengers, mails, and freight of certain kinds might be landed at other ports in the group without danger of conveying infection. The precautions taken were infinitely more strict than those taken to prevent the spread of the disease in Honolulu. Steamers whose masters were equipped with the authority of the Board of Health to carry on such limited traffic were met on different islands with insurrectionary resistance. Their ship's companies were threatened with armed violence if they attempted to avail themselves of their full legal privileges. These demonstrations were, it appears, participated in by the very servants of the Board of Health and other Government officials. At all events, they must be regarded as just as much rebellion against the constituted authorities as was the resistance of Koolau the leper at Kalalau to arrest, or as would be a rising of natives in Honolulu today against the regulations of the Board of Health for their own protection.

There is another phase of this question that should be considered by our friends in the country. Suppose the boat was on the other leg? That an immigrant ship, such as the Pactolus a few years ago at Mahukona, had brought cholera to another port, who who would have taken supreme charge of the emergency? Most assuredly the Board of Health. It would have sent an adequate force of physicians, fumigators

and quarantine officers to the spot to take the most strenuous measures for the suppression of the plague. Our country cousins would not have met the deputation on the beach with guns to prevent their landing with the needed succor. Those people ought to have just as much confidence in the Board, in the present emergency, that it would do nothing to a danger but everything to protect their lives. Already they re-stared in the face with famine for man and beast by their rebellious action, and have to solicit the good offices of the Board of Health to supply their needs.

Again, if officials of the different parts of the country are compelled by international law to grant pratique to ships from foreign infected ports, surely the principle applies with more force to coasting vessels between this port and others in the same country. The very least the authorities and citizens of the outports should have done was to establish quarantine stations, and allow passengers to land thereat and remain for a given period from the hour of departure from Honolulu. When the present trouble is over here, all those concerned in the seditious actions in question ought to be severely disciplined by the Government. If it is a Government of all Hawaii, let it maintain its authority over the whole Republic.

## OBSERVATIONS.

Two of the cholera cases reported yesterday afternoon were discovered by civilian sanitary inspectors. Had it not been for their making the rounds, there is no saying how long the infected house would have been spreading the disease.

Several people have recalled the fact that tar was burned at street corners in the smallpox epidemic of 1881. It is well worth adopting now, especially when the wind falls, as it would fumigate the town and raise a draught.

Certain acids are said to be good at this time to take in beverages. There is a variety of them at the drugstores, and the druggists will advise customers properly about them. It is likely, however, that nothing more wholesome and effective as a preventive to gastric troubles can be used than the juice of half a lemon or a lime squeezed into a glass of cool boiled water. This taken before meals or at bedtime has been found by many excellent for giving tone to the system.

Inspectors whose apanas are amongst the dwellings of the poor ought to be supplied with some of the several approved cholera remedies. By taking a remedy when any bad symptoms appear, and having a doctor called if relief is obtained within a given time, many cases may be prevented and lives saved. This was discussed in a group of inspectors last night and generally approved. Only people should be cautioned against using medicine except in case of necessity, as that would be likely to make it less potent for its purpose when the need came. There are drugs in some of the medicines, too, which produce such agreeable after effects as to tempt their users to employ them as a regular anodyne against any pain, with very pernicious results to the constitutions of the persons.

Some people bearing relief tickets from inspectors were elbowed away from the relief station wicket yesterday and returned to their hungry families empty-handed. It was suggested at headquarters of the inspectors last night that a relief station should be opened in every district, and that all orders for food should be signed by a head inspector and then be implicitly honored. Another idea is to have delivery wagons go round with unprepared supplies for families who will be sure to cook them before eating. It is said the natives like their meat well cooked anyway, and it is the right thing at this time to take food hot from the oven or pot. Both these ideas are good, and each should be employed as most expedient.

The little of the lawyer that is in the make up of the editor *pro tem* of the Advertiser is clearly shown in the leading article on "The Tragedy of Morant Bay" in this day's paper. Any fair-minded person who will take the pains to read the notice of the book of the Honorary Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society will find in it much that bears upon affairs in Hawaii nei. The editor *pro tem* quotes but sparingly to make a point in favor of the great wrong perpetrated against the Hawaiians in January 1893. We quote a portion of the notice under consideration that will serve to point a moral:—"The whites, as might have been expected, got power both legislative and judicial, into their own hands and used it in their own interests" (a family compact) "as a race. Representative institutions were in fact a mockery. In 1864 the number of persons qualified to vote for the forty-seven members of the House of Assembly was only 1,903 and the number of actual voters only 1,457, out of a population of 436,000. Secretaries for the Colonies deplored the lack of regard for the interests of the black people evinced in Jamaican legislation, and the exclusion of the bulk of the population from the suffrage, without seeing, or at least without doing what was necessary, to avert disaster. To the black peasantry the legislative and judicial firmament was brass and iron. Their discontent had been increased by bad seasons." Could a closer parallel to existing conditions here be found. An accident finally precipitated the riot in Jamaica.

## An Ancient Cordial.

There was an interesting celebration at Fecamp a few Sundays ago, when the fine new building of the Benedictine distillery was dedicated. Half a thousand distinguished guests were present, and the ceremonies began with the celebration of high mass in the cathedral. An interesting feature of the building is an enormous banquet hall, around the walls of which are arranged the statues of sixteen of the principal abbots of the monastery. The liquor has been distilled since 1510, when a monk invented it. It was used by the Benedictines of those days as a medicine and stimulant, and its popularity dates from the time Francis I showed his appreciation of the cordial by creating the abbot a Cardinal. It is pleasant to know that the bottles are corked, labeled and sealed by the young girls of the orphanage of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. Still it is one of the very best liquors not to drink that ever was known.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Timely Topics

— ON THE —  
"TRIBUNE"  
AND  
Other Things.

This warm, sultry weather affects bicycle riders as well as common people, and the clerk of the weather comes in for more than the usual amount of grumbling generally allotted to him. And just here is where the riders of the "Tribune" have the advantage over those on other wheels. Fifteen per cent less exertion is required on a "Tribune" than any other wheel in existence, and 15 per cent hard labor is quite a desideratum with those who have much hard riding or many hills to climb in this kind of weather. The saving in power which is afforded by the Cycloidal Sprocket attached to all Tribune wheels has already commended itself to Honolulu cyclists, and many of them have or will adopt this labor-saving invention.

We have sold every Gate City Stone filter we had in stock, nearly fifty of them of all sizes, during the last week but that does not prevent us from taking orders for them to be delivered on arrival.

Everybody is drinking artesian water now and is glad to get it. There is plenty of it, enough for all and an abundance for irrigation. Over two million gallons are being pumped directly into the mains every 24 hours and a good pressure is always maintained. We desire to call your attention to the Ball Nozzle Sprinkler which we have lately introduced. A small round ball is enclosed inside the nozzle of this sprinkler and the greater the pressure on the mains the faster the ball revolves and the finer the spray produced. Try one and if not satisfactory it can be returned. We have them in Japan at \$1.50 and in nickel at \$2.00.

The Australia brings us a large shipment of refrigerators, of which we can specially recommend the "Alaska." This was exhibited at the last Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco and by actual contest was declared the best exhibited. We have it in all styles and prices and shall be pleased to show you one at the store. By using these refrigerators it is only necessary to buy ice once a week, they are so economical.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.  
Opposite Spreckels' Block,  
907 FORT STREET.